

Not L.C.

LIBER LECTORI.

TU mea non cernis; nec ego tua Crimina, Recte;
Null' ERRATA patent: *Nulla latere putas?*
Immo alibi quæ sint Peccantia Corrige, Quæso!
Sic facile facies PAGINAM UTRAMQ; Vale.

Ita attestatur atq; adjudicat
Drawde Rekooh Naicidem,

THOOGRAPIA,
OR,
A New Art
OF
SHORT-HAND.



BEING
A more Natural, Grammatical,
and easie Method than any yet
Extant.

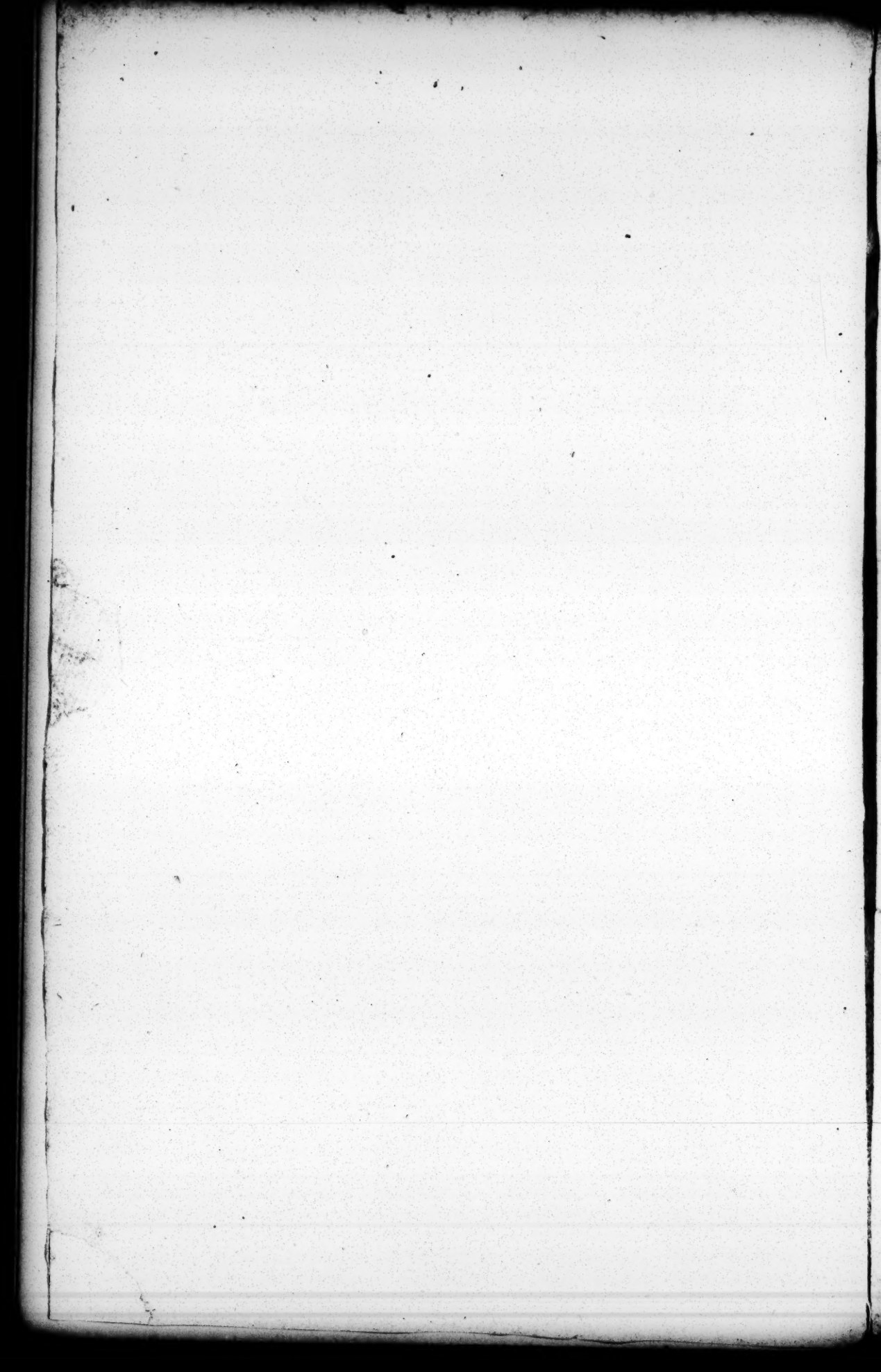
Originally Invented by
ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, M. A.
Enlarged and Published by *Thomas Slater* :
And Approved of by the Ablest Pen-
Men in *London*.

The Fourth Edition.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *William Davis*, at the *Black-Bull*,
over against the *Royal-Exchange* in *Corn-*
hill, 1699.

r. d. 173



EHMAMP CENSORI.

Quid qæris? Censor! Quid vis? Vin' p'ter videri?
EN TIBI! Continuo Pagina versa dabit.
Quid dabit? Hem rogitas? Quid jam fecat Aera Penam:
Penam? RARA AVIS est! Mirificæq; leges!
Hæc TIBI dæg; Libro, Nè sevi, Magne Sacerdos!
De gregè, nèu grunni, si mollo Porcus, Ain?

Sic sic ait, affert EHMAMP.

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THE PUBLISHER TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,

THe following *Traft* falling accidentally into my hands, being not fully finished by reason of the Authors *Death*: Upon a perusal thereof, I apprehended, that the Explaining, Compleating, and Publication of it, would contribute to a general good: And having consulted several * Persons, (to whose Judgment and Learning I give a great Deference) they appeared Congenial: And therefore I resolved

* Particularly Mr. Francis Berry Attorney at Law, who gave me great assistance herein.

so excellent a piece of *Invention* should not be buried in Oblivion. And that none might fail of *advantage* by it, those things that might seem *difficult* in it (to some Readers) are *Explained*, and *Additional Directions* given therein.

The Rules of *Contractions* are Plain, Natural, and Methodical, and so *universally useful*, that those who are Quick in Long-hand-Writing, by the help of them, will not fall much *short* of tracing a moderate *Speaker Verbatim*.

I presume, the bare Reading it will *Challenge* an *Approbation*, and a little *Practice*, *Oblige* to a more absolute *Commendation* than I give it. If the *Publick* may receive *Benefit*, his *Ends* are answered, who is a Well-wisher to all Men,

July 12. 1692.

Thomas: Water.

THE
AUTHOR'S PREFACE
TO HIS
Intended (though then unfinished)
WORK.

EVer since I had any inspection into the former Methods of Short-writing, I have bewailed the Imperfections thereof, considering how far short it came to the proposed End, (i.e.) the Tracing of a moderate Speaker word by word, which not one among Twenty of the Masters themselves, nor one among Five hundred Learners (by any Method hitherto invented) can do: Which thing if rendered feasible (to every ordinary Capacity) I perswade my self, that for one Learner that there is now, there will be Twenty, and (Consequently) the Encouragement to Study and Teach the same, will equal that of any other particular piece of Learning; and the publick and general Utility thereby to all degrees of Persons and Employments will be unspeakable: The furtherance of which Business, is the chief design of this Tract. About ten years ago I had conceived some Notions which I judged might be useful in Short-writing, but fancying that some other

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hand might perhaps be busied about the like *No-
tions and Inventions*, I wholly neglected my own
Conceits; expecting by the help and hand of
some other, to see the *Art* arrive at its design-
ed Port of perfection, or at least to be brought
to that pass, as to be past my skill to mend it:
But having searched all the Printed Authors
that I could light on, upon that Subject, and
missing my Expectation, I fell again into my
old Melancholy Fit, Bemoaning, that so ex-
cellent an Art was so little enriched by the
Contributors, (or rather Pretenders) there-
unto, of whom some have offered nothing new
but an Alphabet: And that no otherwise new,
than by giving the old Characters new Names
and Places.

One main Reason of this Misfortune, (as
I conceive) may have been, That some who
have been esteemed none of the meanest of the
Managers of this Affair (having grounded
upon a wrong Hypothesis) have chosen an un-
fit Medium: For Mr. Rich (as it seems)
taking, or rather mistaking the Design to be
the Writing much in a little Room (as a
Scholar of his has express'd it) thought the
only means to effect this was, to write by Sen-
tences, (i. e.) (to use a Symbolical Chara-
cter for a whole Sentence) And therefore ha-
ving Framed, or Collected in his Fancy a great
many Sentences, he invented a great Number
of Rules for the Contracting of those Sentences,
which

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which (however they may seem pretty Fancies)
do when they come to Practice, utterly fail in
the main end, (i. e.) Speedy-writing: But
for all that, Mr. Rich's Contractions were for
some years accepted with great Applause, and
some others have been tampering upon that
Foundation. And lately, one Mr. A. Y. (in
his Preface to the Reader, line 23.) Confesses,
That he owes the Embrio of his Work to Inge-
nious Mr. Rich.

But to our purpose: I say that Rich's Basis is too narrow for his Building, and his Rules are too many, and too particular to be applied to so general an Use, as I would have Short-Writing to be of. Wherefore I say, that Writing by Sentences, whether it be by Symbolical Characters, or by Rules, is not the way to bring Short-Writing to Perfection: for the Design is not to write much in a little room, but much in a little Time, and to Trace our Speaker word by word. Not the sparing of Paper, but of Time is intended. I well know it to be an easie matter to Collect hundreds of Sentences, and then find out Rules to write them by, if, when that is done, I could get an Injunction for my Invention, to Injoyn the use of them to all Speakers: But is it not an idle thing for me, to trouble myself to Learn, and Charge my Memory to retain a multitude of frivolous Rules to write Sentences by, when every Speaker is at liberty to Use, Refuse, and alter them

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them at his pleasure? And there is hardly any Sentence, consisting of two or three words, but is capable of more Variations than there are Words in it. The most common Sentences, are those consisting of two Substantives, with [of] between them, (the later of which in Latin, is the Genitive Case) and to these kind of Sentences most of Mr. Rich's Rules are applied.

And indeed, it is more frequent in our Tongue to say, the King's Laws, Children Subjects, &c. than to say the Laws Children, Subjects of the King. In Scripture Phrase (I confess) the former is more frequent ; but in our common Discourse the later prevails ; and we must apply our selves to both of them. But this is not all the Variation these kind of Sentences will admit ; for there is also an Est ubi vertitur in Dativum, [e. g.] Servant to his Master, Son in Law to a Governour, &c. Sometimes also an Adjective is put between two Substantives : As, A Servant to a Cruel Master, Son of a Rich Man, The Laws of our God, &c. Now when any of these Alterations happen, I must either forsake my Speaker, or my one Rule : If the first, I lose my End : If the later, I am put to a Non-plus, by being not ready to express the Sentence otherwise than by my having had a dependance upon this Rule, which (in this case) fails me. And how puzzling it is in such a Case, to have the Fancy wavering

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wavering, I leave to every ingenious Practitioner to Judg. And there is another Inconveniency in Rich's Rules, that they propound divers ways for doing the same thing, (i. e.) Sometimes you must Write by his Contractions, and at other times the like Sentences word by word, (if it happen by the Speaker to be altered in the least :) And were it not far better therefore to write after our Speaker, and follow him word by word, which generally may be sooner done, (yea, tho the word should be spell'd to the end) than in Rich's way of Contractions ? being by their excessive Number troublesome to the Memory ; and which the Writer himself (in a short time after the Writing) is unable to remember, and so cannot read his own Writing : Frustra fit per plura quod fieri potest per pauciora. Another Inconveniency is this, That I must stay till a Sentence (sometimes of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 words) be pronounced, before I begin to Write : And here the Fancy is put upon a double Work, (i. e.) It must intend the Writing the whole Sentence (which the Speaker is uttering) and at the same time be busied in calling to mind the difficult Rule and Character particularly Applicable to the Writing thereof, if possibly, whether such a Rule or Character will express the same, or if not, whether the said Sentence is to be written word by word, unless I can perswade the Speaker to tarry for me : And how few Memories are capable

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pable of this double Charge, videlicet, of taking first a long sentence into the Memory, and then delivering it out afterwards in Writing, I leave to Consideration. But the Speaker ought to be followed word by word (if possible.) To the end, that a word should no sooner fall from his Mouth, but it should be Transubstantiated into Ink: And then the Memory is not charged.

A fourth Inconveniency in Rich and his followers way of Contracting Sentences, is the multitude of Rules, and their seldom use, (as is partly touched before) For the perfection of an Art consisteth in the paucity of its Rules: And the excellency of its Rules consists in the generality of their Use. Now Mr. Rich's Rules seem wholly to be suited to Scripture Phraseology; and it may be the main Reason which moved him to Invent them, was to write the Bible, Psalms, and New Testament, which he has Printed in his Characters. For, I confess, if the business were only to Transcribe, it might signifie something: But then too it must be applied only to one Subject, (i. e.) that for which the Rules are contrived: For if it comes to new Matter, then the Phrase being changed, the Rules will be of little or no use: Nay, if but the Author be changed, and the Subject the same, yet the Style will be so altered that the Rule will fail. And I am perswaded, that in some whole Sermons, not one of Mr. Rich's

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48 Rules (for so many Mr. Stringer makes of them) shall come once in use. For many of them are scarce applicable to two Instances, and some of them hardly to one (e. g.) in his 20th Rule, [Women of God] a Sentence one shall not often hear. Again, in his 20th Rule, (according to Mr. Stringer) To lay hold on the Worship of God, for this you must write [g] for God, and then (in a very good order) three Tittles behind it, at the lower corner, for Worship: Then last of all, (which should have been first) a tittle over the Adjective (as Mr. Stringer tells you) stands for [To lay hold on.] I confess, when first I read the Directions to this Rule, I was much perplexed: For I looked down all along the Column, and could not find an Adjective there, until casting my Eye upon the Collateral Column, where the tittle standing on the Top of the said Letter [g] gave me notice, that Mercy, Love, Power, and Worship, were taken for Adjectives; which is a very strange and odd direction, and must needs much charge the Memory. But to our business, let any one read but the Lords Prayer and Ten Commandments (which he may find at the beginning of Mr. Rich's Book) and see how many Contractions he can find in them; and so judge of the rest. Not to say any thing of the difficulties of Learning half a hundred Rules (memoriter) where there is nothing to help the Memory; or of the Impossibility of retain-
ing

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ing them (by reason of their seldom Use) nor of the Coincidence and Ambiguity which often happens amongst them, nor yet of the preposterous Order in Contracting the beginning of Sentences, and so Writing that last which was first spoken. But to make these things more Intelligible, Short-Writing must be of a general Use; it must not only be Short, but Swift: For we must trace the Speaker Verbatim, (if we can.) We must not reduce his words to Sentences of our own framing, but take them in their own Phrase, (let the Subject or Matter be what it will.) To this end we must choose a General Medium, (i.e.) To write verbatim such Words, as may enable us to read the very words which every Speaker is ty'd to use: But the composing them into Sentences, or to make Symbolical Characters for Sentences, not varying from the Sentence spoken, is the work of every Genius. And therefore I say,

Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus Imperti; Si non, his utere mecum.

When

READER,

When this excellent piece of *Short-hand* came first to my View, it pleased me beyond any thing I ever saw of this kind. The Author (when living) was a person of great *thoughts*; having in this *Book* laid down such *Grammatical Rules* for the Art of *Short-writing*, as are deduced from true Reason, and a solid Judgment: Whereas all the *Short-hands* hitherto Extant (that ever I saw) are mostly the product of a fanciful inventive Brain, to write by Symbols, and many Knacky *Contractions* by the Alphabet Sentences, &c. which in the general is not applicable to the true design of *Short-writing*, viz. Taking word for word, unless the Authors of those Fancies could procure a Patent for their Invention, to oblige all Preachers and Speakers, in their Discourses and Sermons, to use Phrases and Words suited to such *Contractions* and Fancies; which is *morally impossible*; since Experience tells us, that Mens Language and way of Expression, is as different as their Faces. I am of this Author's Opinion, they have all mistook the point, thinking the excellency of *Short-writing*, was to write a great deal in a little room; which produced such swarms of *Contractions* from Mr. *Rich* and his followers; and all *Short-hand-writers* ever since his time:

For

For the true Art and Design of Short-hand, is not (*John Trenchant in a Nut-shell, or with Mr. Rich*) to write a Sermon in the 48th part of a sheet of Paper: It is not to write much in a little room, but to write much in a little time; and to trace an Orator word by word: Not the sparing of Paper but of Time. This hath also further to recommend it, That this Short-hand is as applicable to take a pleading at the Bar, as well as a Sermon from the Pulpit; the Authors design being to Contract Words, not Sentences. And it hath this further Excellency above all others, that its Rules are applicable to the Alphabets of Rich, Metcalfe, Facy, Hopkins, Mason, or any other Short-hand-writer whatsoever; inso-much, that any one may apply these Rules without altering their Short-band Character. This method must needs be capable of vast Improvement, especially to the Learned: I have not further to add, but recommend you to the perusal of the Book, where the Ingenious will find a large Field to gather up the Art of Short and Swift-writing, to a greater degree of Perfection, than anything of this Nature could ever yet arrive unto, that I have seen.

April 30. 1692.

JOHN AYRES.

: omittit enim contra verum studium suum et in

In Libellum cui Titulus *Thoographia*, ab
Abrahamo Nichols, conscriptum; elimatum
verò, auctum & editum à *Thoma Slater*.

PArve quò tendis Liber? hanc in Urbem:

Perge, non est ut vereare quicquam;
Sis licet claro patre destituta

Posthuma proles.

Fare, an ut possit calamus citato &

Præpeti cursu comes esse Linguae?

Quælibet vox continuò ut lique scat

Sepiam in atram.

Creditu indignum, nisi probè nossem

Inclytam hanc Artem super esse structam.

Regulis lectis, adeò & paratis,

Ut nihil ultra.

Quam quidem nullo pretio licetur,

Hoc genus quicquid fuit editum olim,

Quilibet doctus, Methodo fruens hac

Grammaticali.

In tuas laudes paribus Camænis

Artis, ô clarum decus! ire? Quisve

Numine afflatus valet in tuas in-

surgere laudes?

Quo tuam, Regem, simul atque Vatem

Credere est, Artem, cecinisse David

Ore, Scribentis calamum paratum

Qui celebravit.

O Liber salve! Tibi gratulamur

Urbis tot, tam variis, futuro

Utili: Grata ô venias in Urbem

Posthuma proles!

R. AINSWORTH,

WE whose Names are here-
unto subscribed, having
perused the following *Treatise* about a
new Method of Short-hand, and ap-
proving it as a very ingenious Contri-
vance, much excelling any *Traet* of
this kind; and concluding that it
may Conduce greatly to a publick Uti-
lity, Do therefore commend it, as
deserving a general Acceptance and
Encouragement.

John Smith.

John Seddon.

Richard Allein.

William Norgate.

Thomas Rodway.

John Dundass. *Epsom*.

A
NEW ART
OF
SHORT-HAND.

C H A P. I.



THE *Alphabet* in the Table marked [1] consists of 21 Consonants, and are (amongst all that I have met with) the most easy and ready to be used in *Short Writing* :

For I would not seem causlessly to innovate. In the Choice of an *Alphabet*, only two things are regardable, (that is to say) conveniency of *Joyning* : And that those

B

Letters

Letters which come oftnest in use may be most easy to be made.

Under the *Diphthongs* in the Table are shewn the *Vowels* places. And tho' the Vowels (the use whereof I wholly omit) are not in the *Alphabet*, yet I observe their places as follows, (that is to say) the Vowels [i] and [e] (because they come nearest in sound) I have placed together, even with the upper-part of every Letter or (Character) in the *Alphabet*, towards the Right Hand thereof, and the place of [a] is just against the middle of the Letter or (Character) on the same hand. The place of [o] is even with the lower part of the Letter (on the same hand;) and I have assigned the place of [u] to be exactly under the Letter or (Character) as may be seen in the Table.

Note, that the aforegoing *Rules* for the Vowels Places are General, and are to be applyed in the aforesaid form and order to all the Letters or Characters of the *Alphabet*, (the Character for [N] only excepted) The Vowels places, about which Letter, are to be as in the Table appears.

The placing of the Vowels in this *Form* and Order is done by the peculiar Fancy of the deceased Author, who by long Experience found it to be the best way so to do. Nevertheless, if the Ingenious Practiser

THE ALPHABET

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

DIPHTHONGS

ai, au, ea, ei, ey, ua,
ea, ee, ee, ey, ie, eo, ue
ui, oi, ui,
eo, oa, oo, ou, ou
ou, oo, ooa, iou, iou, oo, ou, ui

} are reduced to

a
e
i
o
u

The Vowels places

B M N H O

Double & Treble Consonants

bl	gn	sp	sch
br	gr	sq	scr
ch	kn	st	shr
cl	pl	sw	skr
cr	pr	th	spl
dr	sc	tr	spr
dru	sh	tro	str
fl	sl	roh	thr
fr	sm	ror	thro
gl	sn	ve	

Letters which come oftneſt in uſe may be moſt eaſy to be made.

Under the *Dipthongs* in the Table are ſhewn the *Vowels* places. And tho' the Vowels (the uſe whereof I wholly omit) are not in the *Alphabet*, yet I obſerve their places as follows, (that is to ſay) the Vowels [i] and [e] (becauſe they come neareſt in ſound) I have placed together, even with the upper-part of every Letter or (Character) in the Alphabet, towards the Right Hand thereof, and the place of [a] is juſt againſt the middle of the Letter or (Character) on the ſame hand. The place of [o] is even with the lower part of the Letter (on the ſame hand;) and I have aſſigned the place of [u] to be exactly under the Letter or (Character) as may be ſeen in the Table.

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The placing of the Vowels in this *Form* and Order is done by the peculiar Fancy of the deceaſed Author, who by long Experience found it to be the beſt way ſo to do. Nevertheleſs, if the Ingenious Practiſer

THE ALPHABET

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

DIPTHTHONGS

ai, au, ea, ei, ey, ua,
ea, ee, ei, ey, ie, eo, ue
ee, oi, ui,
eo, oa, oo, ou, ow
eu, ew, aa, iau, iow, oe, ou, ui

} were reduced to
a
e
i
o
u

The Vowels places

B ^{1st} _{u^o} M ^{1st} _{u^o} N ^{1st} _{u^o} a H O:

Double & Treble Consonants

bl	gn	sp	sch
br	gr	sq	scr
ch	kn	st	shr
d	pl	sm	skr
cr	pr	th	spl
dr	sc	tr	spr
dvo	sh	tvo	str
fl	sl	mh	thr
fr	sm	ror	thro
gl	sn	ve	

criser shall (after perusal of this Work) think it more ready or expedient for him to use the place of the Vowel [a] where the Author has directed, [i. e.] to be placed (that is) even with the Head of the *Character* ; and to place [i. e.] or rather [c.i.] in the middle of the Character ; he may (if he thinks fit) place and use the same accordingly.

The same Order set down in the said Table of the Vowels places are to be used about the Characters of the Double and Treble Consonants in the same Table : As also about the Characters for the Prepositions, or beginnings of Words, (written in the lower Part of the Second Table, in the first Column thereof.) And also in the first Columns of the Third and Fourth Tables.

Next unto the aforesaid Tables of Prepositions (that is to say) in the first and third Columns of the Fifth Table, there are Seventeen *Initial* Characters ; I mean convenient Characters for the beginning of every such *English* Word as begins with a Vowel ; every one of which *Initial* Characters doth and is to comprise and stand for the First Vowel and Consonant of the Word to which it shall be applied : And after any of those *Initial Characters* are written, then to express the rest of that

Word, you are to observe the Vowels places about the said *Initial* Character in such like Form and Order as is before directed for the Vowels places about the Letters of the Alphabet, double Consonants or Prepositions, as if the said *Initial Characters* were Letters or Characters of the Alphabet.

Of the use of Vorvells places

i	by be...	17	bind...	17	bend...
1	ba bay...	17	bake...	10	bayl...
1	bo bonv	17	bond...	10	bold...
!	bu...	1	bush...	1	butit...
u	lamb...	8	Spurn...	8	School...
u	brim...	2	lump	8	Snuff...
r	dress...	2	made	8	three...
		2	<small>delve</small>		

How Dipthongs are written in the simple Vorvells places

o	see sea	16	faith...	10	laid...
o	say saw	10	Soul...	1	joyn...
o	sue...	10	boast...	10	loud...
o	fiend...	pe	people and so of the Rest		

THE PREPOSITIONS

1	{ bes:bet	2	{ bescech...	1	{ betray...
	{ ban:bar	10	{ banish...	1	{ barren...
	{ bor:bur	1	{ borrow...	1	{ bury...
	{ com...	2	{ commad	2	{ common
	{ con...	2	{ confess...	2	{ convert

Word, you are to observe the Vowels places about the said *Initial* Character in such like Form and Order as is before directed for the Vowels places about the Letters of the Alphabet, double Consonants or Prepositions, as if the said *Initial Characters* were Letters or Characters of the Alphabet.

Of the use of Vowels places

i	by be:::	17	bind:::	L	bend:::
1	ba bay::	17	bake:::	10	bayl:::
1	bo bon	17	bond:::	10	bold:::
!	bu:::	1	bush:::	1	butt:::
u	lamb:::	σ	Spurn:::	σ	School::
h	brim:::	u	lump	σ	Snuff::
r	dress:::	u	made <i>delve</i>	6	three::

How Diphthongs are written in
the simple Vowels places ~ ~

σ	see sea	16	faith:::	u	laid:::
σ	say saw	σ	Sout:::	L	joyn::
σ	sue:::	10	boast:::	u	loud:::
1	fiend:::	pe	people and so of the Rest		

THE PREPOSITIONS

1	{ bes:bet	2	{ beseech::	1	{ betray::
	{ ban:bar	10	{ banish::	1	{ barren::
	{ bor:bur	1	{ borrow::	1	{ bury::
2	{ com:::	2	{ commād	2	{ common
	{ con:::	2	{ confess::	2	{ convert

PREPOSITIONS

e	{ circum: car: ..	e	{ circum: cise: ..	e	{ circum: spect: ..
	{ can: car: ..	e	{ cannon: ..	e	{ carnal: ..
	{ cor: cur: ..	e	{ correct: ..	e	{ curse: ..
	{ dis: def: des: ..	2	{ defend: ..	2	{ disciple: ..
1	{ dam: dar: ..	1	{ damn: ..	1	{ dark: ..
	{ doc: dom: ..	1	{ dock: ..	1	{ dominion: ..
	{ fin: fir: ..	1	{ finger: ..	1	{ firm: ..
1	{ fal: fat: ..	1	{ false: ..	1	{ father: ..
	{ for: fur: ..	1	{ forgive: ..	1	{ further: ..
	{ gil: gen: ..	1	{ guilt: ..	1	{ gentle: ..
1	{ gal: gar: ..	1	{ galilæa: ..	1	{ garden: ..
	{ god: gos: ..	1	{ good: ..	1	{ gospel: ..
	{ hin: hel: ..	1	{ hinder: ..	1	{ help: ..
h	{ hal: har: ..	h	{ half: ..	h	{ harme: ..
	{ hon: hor: ..	h	{ honour: ..	h	{ horror: ..
	{ jes: jer: ..	1	{ jesus: ..	1	{ jerusalem: ..
1	{ jan : jan: ..	1	{ jan : ..	1	{ jangle: ..
	{ jus: jud: ..	1	{ just: ..	1	{ judge: ..
	{ kil: kin: ..	n	{ kill: ..	n	{ king: ..
n	{ kna: ..	n	{ knave: ..	n	{ knap: ..
	{ knoc : knoc: ..	n	{ knoc : ..	n	{ knock: ..
	{ lib: len: ..	v	{ liberal: ..	v	{ lend: ..
v	{ lau: n: lan: ..	v	{ laud: ..	v	{ lar: ..
	{ lon: lor: ..	v	{ long: ..	v	{ lord: ..

PREPOSITIONS

mis:mer	mischief	mercy
man:mar	maner	marry
mon:mor	money	moral
neg:neu	neglect	neuter
nar:nat	narrow	nature
nor:not	north	note
pen:per	penitent	perfect
par:par	pardon	passion
pos:pur	possess	pursue
pre:pro	present	profess
qui:que	quiet	question
qua:quar	quake	quarrel
rec:ref:ras	reckon	refuse
ran:rat	ransom	rather
run:rur	runing	rust
sin:sen:ser	sing	sence:ense
sac:sat:sav	sacred	saith
sar:sur	sort	sure
tem:teper	ven:ver	venture
tal:tar	val:van:var	value
tor:thur	vol:vom	vomit
tri:tre	roil:roel	wilde
tra:trans	roan:roar	warne
tro:tru	roon:roor	wonder

The page contains a large, faint, and mostly illegible text block, likely a list or table of contents, with several lines of text visible. The text is oriented vertically and appears to be a list of items, possibly names or titles, arranged in columns. The text is very faded and difficult to read, but some words like "PREFACE" and "CONTENTS" are visible at the top. The page is framed by a decorative border.

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But if *two Vowels* come together in the *middle* of a *Word*, and are divided in the *Spelling*, and so make two *Syllables* : Then you must make a *tittle* in the first *Vowels* place, and follow that *Tittle* with the next *Consonant* of that *Word* parallel with the *Tittle*: For the first *Vowel* being noted by the *Tittle*, the next *Vowel* (tho omitted in writing) will easily be found and supplied : For the doubt cannot lie but in the *sounding* of the two *Vowels*.

In the next place, the *Vowels* are supplied at the beginning of *Words* by the aforementioned *Seventeen Initial Characters* [Table 5.] And after you have written any of those *Seventeen Characters*, you are to observe the *Vowels* places, and to write the residue and remaining part of the *Word* after the same *Order* and *Method* as before directed for the *Consonants* and *Prepositions*. [See the 2, 3, 4, and 5th *Tables*] But I would have none (as yet) to practise the Writing of any *Words* out of the aforesaid *Tables* that may seem very difficult to them ; for that they are mostly written and contracted by *Rules* afterwards to be learned in the following part of this *Book*.

Note, that if it should so happen, that after any of the aforesaid *Initial Characters*, or a *Character* for a *Preposition*, shall be written

ten

ten, there yet remaineth a different *Consonant* next to that which is included in the said *Initial Character* or *Preposition*, then that *Consonant* must be joyned to the said *Initial Character* or *Preposition* in that Form and Order as is done in making the double and treble *Consonants*. And (if conveniently you may) you are (in writing the rest of the Word) to observe the *Vowels* places about the latter *Character*; (that is) if it fall out (when they are joyned together) to be such a *Character* as will admit your observing the *Vowels* places about it : But if it fall out that you cannot conveniently observe the *Vowels* places about the latter *Character*, then you are to observe their places about the said *Character*, and the said following *Character* so joyned together. The like Method is to be observed after in the writing of the double and treble *Consonants*.

Lastly, If a *Vowel* end a Word , and there is a necessity that it should be expressed, then make a *Title* in that *Vowels* place. As to distinguish the [*Fire*] from the word [*Fir*] or the like.

C H A P. IV.



GIVES short Directions touching such Grammatical *Parts of Speech* (or Words) as are needful to be *understood* for the rendring the following *Contractions* used in this

Art, to be more effectually *useful*, (that is to say) a *Noun Substantive*, a *Noun Adjective*, a *Pronoun*, a *Verb*, a *Participle*, and an *Adverb*. Every *Noun Substantive* (or a Word called a *Noun Substantive*) is such a Word as hath or may have these Signs or Particles [*a*] [*an*] or [*the*], (with good Sense placed or put before it) As [*a Man*] or [*Men*] [*an Angel*] or [*Angels*] [*the House*] or [*Houses*.]

A *Noun Substantive* is a Word that hath alone and by its self a sufficient *fulness* to be understood. As you may know what I mean by [*a Horse*] or [*Horses*] [*Meat*] [*Drink*] or the like; without the Addition of any *Epithet*, or Word (called an *Adjective*) to set forth the quality of the *Noun Substantive*. As a [*Fine Horse*] [*a good Man*]

Man] [*wholsom Meat or Drink.*] Which Words [*fine*] [*good*] and [*wholsom*], or the like, are commonly called Epithets or Adjectives, &c. and of themselves are not of sufficient fulness to make any sensible Sentence or Independent *Word*, which alone can have a *full* and perfect Signification, unless they be severally and respectively joyned to a Substantive (or a more *Substantial* Word) as aforesaid. There are two Numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*; we call that the *Singular Number*, when a *Noun* Substantive expresses no more than *one thing*, as a [*Horse*] a [*Man*] &c. But when more is expressed, it is called a Substantive of the *Plural Number*, as [*Horses*] [*Men*], and the like.

There are three Degrees of Comparison, which are thus to be known and distinguished (that is to say) by adding the Syllable [*er*], or the Syllable [*est*] to an Epithet or Adjective. If you add [*er*], it is called the *Comparative Degree*. If you add [*est*] it is the *Superlative Degree*. As for Example, Let the Epithet or Adjective [*happy*] be compared (or advanced in degree) thus [*happy*] [*happier*] [*happiest.*] Here [*happier*] is the *Comparative*, and [*happiest*] the *Superlative Degree*.

Though some Adjectives cannot be in such manner compared, as [*good*] [*better*]
[*best*]

[*best*], Or [*bad*] [*worse*] [*worst*.] Yet in our Contractions you may write the same, as if they might be so compared : For in your reading thereof afterwards you may easily distinguish the same.

As concerning the Pronouns, (or Particles, commonly used with, and before Words called Verbs) they are particularly enumerated and taught in the First Part of the Sixth Table.

Every *Verb* (or Word called a Verb) hath, or may reasonably have, some small Word or Particle next and immediately placed before or after it, which *Particle* doth either concern the *Person*, or the *thing* spoken of.

As First, For the *Persons*, I *go*, Thou *goest*, He *goeth*; We *go*, Ye *go*, They *go* : Here the Word [*go*] is a *Verb*, and known to be so by one of the aforesaid Words or *Particles* placed before it.

Again, I *am*, Thou *art*, He *is*; We *are*, Ye *are*, They *are*. Here the Words [*am*] [*art*] [*is*] or [*are*] is known to be (and called) a *Verb*, because one of the aforesaid *Particles* is absolutely needful to be placed before or after it.

Note, That there is often-times placed between the said *Particle* and *Verb*, one of these Words, (that is to say) *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *ought*, *shall* or *will*.

will. As I *may* have, I *can* have, I *might* have, I *could* have, I *would* have, I *should* have, I *ought* to have, I *shall* or *will* have, &c. And sometimes the *Particle* [to], as to go, to run, to do, &c.

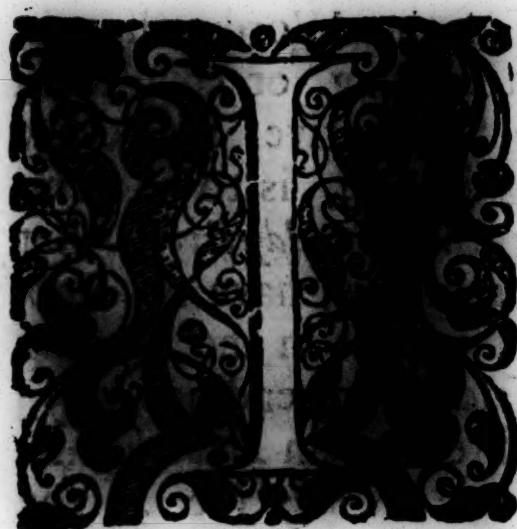
Secondly, As to the [*Thing.*] A *Noun Substantive* stands before the *Verb*; And sometimes a *Noun Substantive* with an *Adjective* stand before a *Verb*; as [*Virtue exceeds Beauty.*] Here *Virtue* is a *Noun Substantive*, and [*exceeds*] is a *Verb.*] *Good Men are scarce.* [*Good*] is an [*Adjective*], [*Men*] is a *Substantive*, both which are placed before the *Verb* [*are.*]

A *Participle* (or Word called a *Participle*) is of the same *Nature* as an *Adjective* in its insufficiency to be understood, unless it be joyned with a *Noun Substantive* in the reading or *Sense*. But in the quick writing of our Short-hand, there is occasion for you to know and distinguish our *Participles* from *Adjectives*, which may be done mostly by taking notice of the *Termination*, or last *Syllable* thereof: That is to say, Our *Participles* end with these *Syllables*, [*ing*] or [*ed*]; or with the Letter [*n*]: As for Example, *Loving*, *Loved*, *Slain*.

Such Words called [*Adverbs*] (as are in this Art to be taken Notice of) always end with the *Syllable* [*ly*], as [*Friendly*] [*Hardly*] [*Equally*] [*Wilfully*] &c.

The before mentioned Words called [*Adverbs*] may be known and distinguished from the Words called Epithets or *Adjectives* thus, viz. If the Word ending in [*ly*] be joyned in reading, or coupled in Sense with a *Noun Substantive*, then every such Word ending in [*ly*], is to be termed and called an Epithet or *Adjective*. But if the Word ending in [*ly*] have no *Noun Substantive* joyned with it in the reading or Sense, then the said Word ending in [*ly*] is to be called and termed an *Adverb*. As for example, You are *Friendly Men*, You speak *Friendly*. The Word *Friendly* is an *Adjective* when joyned to the *Noun Substantive* [*Men*.] But it is an *Adverb* when used in this or the like Sentence, [You speak *Friendly*.]

CHAP. V.



IN the First Line of the Sixth Table (of *Pronouns*) you find these Words, (that is to say) [*I, Me, My, Mine.*] To write and expresse which Words in our *Short-hand*, you are only to make a *Tittle* over the *Imaginary Line* on which you write. The which Line is before spoken of in *Chap. 2.* In the next place, under the aforesaid Line of this Table, these *Pronouns*, [*Thou, Thee, Thy, Thine*] are expressed, by making a *Tittle* on (or equal with) the said *Line*. And in the Third *Line* of this *Table*, [*He, Him, His, Her, Hers*] are to be expressed by making a *Tittle* under the said *Line*.

In like manner to expresse the *Pronouns*, [*We, Us, Our, Ours*] (in the said *Table*) you are to make two *Tittles* above the said *Line*. And to expresse [*Ye, You, Your, Yours*] you are to make two *Tittles* on (or equal with) the *Line*: And to expresse [*they, them, their, theirs*] make two *Tittles* under

under the Line. The like Order is to be observed in writing the *Character* in this Table appointed to stand for the Words, [*this, these, that, those*] by setting the same Character *above* the Line for [*this*] or [*these*]; and *on*, or in the Line for [*that*], and under the Line for [*those*.] There is also in the said Table a Character to be used in like manner to express the Pronouns, [*which*] [*what*] [*whom*] [*whose*.] But the Word [*it*] hath a peculiar Character to express it. And the Word [*self*] hath the like.

The Words in this *Table* (that next and immediately follow the said *Pronouns*) Intituled to be [Auxiliary Verbs, and Signs of Moods and Tenses] (beginning with the Word [*do*], and ending with the Word [*been*], are to be expressed by Writing the Symbols or Characters in the Table appointed to be written for the same. But to express the Words [*will, were, was, wast, would, wouldst*] make and use the Character in the Table appointed in like Form, Order and Manner as you are before directed touching the Pronouns.

As to the Words [*might, may, must*], observe the same Order. The word [*ought*] has a peculiar Character: So hath the Word [*should*.] The Words [*can, canst*] are to be expressed by the Character appointed for

them above the Line; and the Words [*could, couldst*] by the same Character on the *Line*. A peculiar Character is for [*let*], and another for [*when.*] The Character (for the rest of the Words in this Table) is to be used as the Character for the Pronouns; that is to say, above, on, and under the *Line*, as there shall be occasion.

The *Pronouns* will be easily distinguished, tho' a *Title* is used to express more than a dozen Words: For [*I*] and [*Me*] can never be mistaken one for another (unless you make what you read Nonsense :) The Pronouns [*My*] and [*Mine*] &c. have always their Substantives annexed or understood.

The young Learner of our Short-hand may Rule the Paper (on which he intends to write) with the point of his Ivory-hafted-Penknife, or some other thing; which I conceive will much ease him in his Writing and Reading thereof.

C H A P. VI.



THAT this *Art* of Short Writing may be placed on its true and proper Foundation, I shall lay down two General *Hypotheses*, and from thence deduce and apply some General and particular *Rules*, to render the Art more feasible.

Hypothesis I.

Whatsoever the Understanding can *supply* in *reading* our Short-Writing, may be omitted in the *writing* thereof.

Hypothesis II.

That which may in (*writing*.) be easily expressed or distinguished by other means, need not be distinguished by *Characters*.

From the first *Hypothesis* these *Rules* are deduced, *viz.* The Articles [*a, an*] and sometimes [*the*] may be omitted and supplied in *reading* before Nouns (as well as they are in Latin) For they are Notes of *Particularity* and *Individuation*, and the Sense will *shew* when they are to be *supplied*.

The same *Letters* (that is, where there are two of one sort) need not be *doubled* either in the Middle or Ends of Words, as [*t*] in [*follow*] [*Bell*] &c.

All compound *Sounds*, whether Vowels or Consonants, may be reduced to their *simple Sounds*, as [gh] to [f] in *laugh, cough*, &c. for you need write no more than *Laf, Cof*. Likewise [ck] is reduced to [c] in [black] &c. And [ts] and [cks] to [x], as in [Acts, Flocks, &c.] write *Ax, Flox*. Diphthongs are reduced, as before, *Table* the First.

All Letters (but a little, or not at all founded) are left out: As [ugh] in *taught*; *Thought*, and may be thus written, *tat, thot*, &c. [b] in *dumb, doubt*, &c. [d] in *hand-som, stand*, &c. [c] in *acquit*. [g] in *flegm, reign*, &c. [gh] in *high, might*, &c. [h] in the middle between two Vowels, as in *vehe-ment*. [l] in *Balm, Psalm*. [n] in *Hymn, solemn*, &c. [p] in *tempt*, &c. [s] in *Isle*. [t] in *Act, Castle*; and always before [ch]; as [catch] may be written [cach] [w] in *wrath, whole, answer*, &c. [ue] in *Plague, League*, &c. Et sic de aliis.

The Vowel is frequently drowned when a Liquid follows; and the same Liquid may be joyned without observing the *Vowels* place (especially in the last *Syllable*.) Liquids are these four Letters, [L, M, N, R.] The Vowel [e] before [l] is drowned in the pronouncing of [l]; and so it is before [m] and [n]; And the Vowel [a] is drowned in the sound of [r.] For Instance, You may

may expresse the Word [*cart*] by writing only [*crt*] &c.

The Particle [*of*] (when it comes between two Substantives) may always be left out in *Writing*, and supplied in *Reading*; which will be done without any *difficulty* at all: For when-ever you find two *Substantives* (without any thing between them) [*of*] must be read. The *Rule* is *general*, save only in case of Apposition, (that is) when both Substantives belong to one Person or thing; for then [*of*] must not be read, as the Sense will easily shew. For example, *My Father, Merchant and Citizen, &c. James Duke, &c. My Friend John, &c.* For in this *case* you cannot read [*of*] but you will make *Nonsense*; And in the former *case* you cannot make *Sense* without it.

Thus you see that this last *Rule* (without any charge at all to the Memory) contracts all those kind of Sentences, which commonly Short-hand Books have large *Catalogues* of, and Characters to write them by, (to be learned by Heart:) As *Kingdom of God, Kingdom of Christ, &c.* For this Rule comprehends them all, and a Thousand others. Neither is it any Conveniency to joyn the two Words together, (as Mr. *Metcalf* do's;) for it is more legible to write them asunder, and as soon done.

This

This Rule also will comprize a great part of Mr. Rich's Contractions. And I leave it to the Ingenious Practitioner to Judge, whether it be not as easy to write two Characters in a *right Line* (one after another in the *same Order* that the Words are spoken) as to write a Character for the *last Word*, and to make two or three *Tittles* behind it to signify the former Word.

The Terminations [*est*] [*eth*] may be omitted in *Verbs*. For Example, Write only [*love*], and the Person going before will determin whether to read [*love*, *lovest* or *loveth*]: For the Person do's as infallibly shew the *ending* or termination of the *Verb* in English; as (in Latin) the termination of the *Verb* do's the *Person*, or *Nominative Case*. So write [*have*] for [*hast*, *hath*] &c. as in the Tables of the *Pronouns* and *Verbs*, Table the 6th.

(Continued from page 1)

[illegible]

(Contraction of Words

α	apprehend	ζν	congratulate
α	apprehender	ζν	.....er
α	apprehension	ζν	.....tion
α	apprehended	ζν	.....ting
α	apprehending	ζν	.....ted
α	apprehensive	ζ	contemplate
α	apprehensively	ζ	.....ter
α	apprehenders	ζ	.....tion
α	apprehensions	ζ	.....ting
α	apprehens ^{ive} man	ζ	.....ted
α		ζ	contradict
α	abbreviate	ζ	.....cter
α	abbreviater	ζ	.....tion
α	abbreviation	ζ	.....ing
α	.....ed	ζ	.....ed
α	.....ing	α	absolve
α	administer	α	absolver
α	administratour	α	absolution
α	.....tion	α	.....ing
α	.....ting	α	.....ed
α	.....ed	α	.....ute
α	.....tours	α	.....utely

Contraction of Words

z	demonstrate	zr	convert
z	.....tion	zr	.....tion
z	.....tive	zr	.....tible
z	.....tively	zr	.....ting
		zr	.....ted
zr	observe		
zr	.....lion	z	consume
zr	.....ative	z	.....tion
z	command	z	.....live
z	.....er	z	.....tively
z	.....ment	z	.....ing
z	.....ing		
z	.....ed	z	contemn
		z	.....pt
z	commend	z	.....ible
z	.....ation		
z	.....ing	z	damn
z	.....able	z	.....er
z	.....ably	z	.....ation
		z	.....able
zr	affirm	z	.....ably
zr	.....ation	z	.....ing
zr	.....ative	z	.....ed
zr	.....atively	z	condemnation

CHAP. VII.

Explains the 7th and 8th Tables, and the first Column of the 9th.

FROM the Second Hypothesis are deduced Rules of *Contraction*, which in our *Art of Short-hand* must be of *Words* and not of *Sentences*. The first General Rule is to reduce all Derivative Words to their Primitives. And this one Rule will contract some Thousands of Words consisting of Three, Four or Five Syllables to one or two Syllables. For the more easy understanding of which *Contractions*, the following Rules are to be Noted, that almost of every Verb (by us called a Primitive) there is formed or derived two kind of Substantives; the first of which Substantives denotes the Person or Doer. As for Example,

The Sylla- bles.	er	} Added to these Pri- mitive Verbs	teach	} Make them derivative Substan- tives, as	Teacher
	or		govern		Governor
	our		save		Saviour
	ton		glut		Glutton

And

And the latter of the aforefaid Substantives denotes the Act or thing done. As

The Ter- mi- na- tions	age	Added to these Primi- tive Verbs	pass	Make them deriva- tiveSub- stantives as,	passage
	ance		accept		acceptance
	ation		tempt		temptation
	cation		glorify		glorification
	ence		confide		confidence
	er		dine		dinner
	ition		add		addition
	ion		promot		promotion
	ment		Judge		Judgment
	fion		divide		division
	ure		please		pleasure

Also of every Primitive *Verb* there is formed or derived two *Participles*: The first ending with the Syllable [*ing*], and the latter ending with the Syllable [*ed*], or with the Letter [*n*]. As of [*Love*] *Loving*, *Loved*] Of [*Bite*] *Biting*, *Bitten*] &c. }

Again of Primitive *Verbs* there are made or formed *Adjectives*, by adding the Terminations under-written, viz.

The Ter- mi- na- tions	able	Added to the Primi- tive Verbs	move	Make deriva- tive Adje- ctives, as	movable
	ant		please		pleasant
	ative		talk		talkative
	cial		judg		judicial
	dient		obey		obedient
	ent		confide		confident
	oneous		err		erroneous
	som		irk		irk-som
	rive		attend		attentive
	ute		absolve		absolute

If the Syllable [*ly*] be added to any of the aforesaid Ajectives, they become Adverbs, as *Judicial*, *Judicially*, &c.

When you have written the Primitive Verb in *Character* (or so much thereof as is needful to be written) you are first to supply and express any one of the aforesaid Syllables or Terminations by placing a *Tittle* on the *Left Hand* of the uppermost part of the *Character* or Characters, written to express the *Primitive*; which *Tittle* makes it a *Substantive* denoting the Person or Doer: As you may see by writing the Word [*Apprehender*] in the 7th Table, and the like in the 8th Table.

A *Tittle* placed exactly in the *middle* (over the Top of the *Character* which is written for the *Primitive*) makes it a *Substantive* denoting the Act or thing done; as in writing the Word [*Apprehension*.]

A *Tittle* placed parallel or equal with the upper part of the *Primitive*, (on the right Hand thereof) makes it a *Participle*, or Word called a *Participle* ending with [*ed*] or [*n*], as you may partly see in writing the Word [*apprehended*], and a small parallel stroke or Dash (in the place and stead of the last mentioned *Tittle*) makes the *Primitive* a *Participle* ending with [*ing*], as in the Word [*apprehending*], and the like.

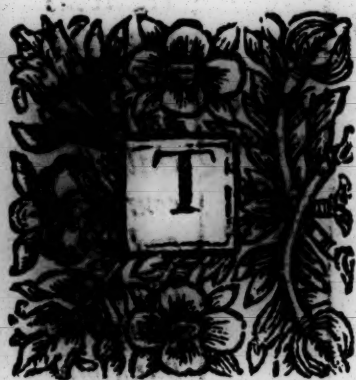
A Tittle directly under the middle of the *Primitive*, makes it an *Adjective*, as [*apprehensive*.]

But if the Tittle be placed parallel or equal with the lower part of the *Primitive* (on the Right Hand thereof) it makes the *Primitive* an *Adverb*, ending with the Syllable [*ly*], as *judicially*. And this Rule for expressing the Syllable [*ly*] is always to be observed, if the Word be an *Adverb*.

If a *Verb* end with the Syllable [*ify*], you may express such *Verb* by writing the former part of the *Word*, omitting [*ify*], as [*sign*] for [*signify*], and the Sense will infallibly distinguish between *Nouns* and *Verbs* in reading, as well here as in our *English Orthography*, where I could instance several Words of the same *Etymology*, which stand both for *Nouns* and *Verbs*, and yet are never mistaken in reading. And indeed in time, by long Use and Practice, these things will be so familiar, that the Tittles to distinguish these, and the following, Parts of Speech, may be wholly left out.

CHAP. VIII.

Explains the latter Column of the 9th, and also the 10th Tables.



On a *Primitive Substantive* (denoting matter or business) there is commonly added one of these Syllables [*er - ster - yer - ling*] And thence are produced *Substantives* (or Words) that denote the *Person* or *Agent* imployed about the same matter or business. As

The Syl- la- bles	<i>er</i> <i>ster</i> <i>yer</i> <i>ling</i>	Added to these Primi- tive Substan- tives	<i>Garden</i> <i>Game</i> <i>Law</i> <i>World</i>	makes these Substan- tives	<i>Gardener</i> <i>Gamester</i> <i>Lawyer</i> <i>Worldling</i>
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To *Substantives* that denote the *Person* or *Business*, there are commonly added Syllables which concern or relate to the *Quality* or *Office* of the same *Person* or *Thing*: As for Example.

The Syl- la- bles	<i>dom</i> <i>hood</i> <i>ship</i> <i>rick</i> <i>wick</i>	Added to these Substan- tives	<i>King</i> <i>Man</i> <i>Lord</i> <i>Bishop</i> <i>Bayli</i>	make	<i>Kingdom</i> <i>Manhood</i> <i>Lordship</i> <i>Bishoprick</i> <i>Bayliwick</i>
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To

To divers other *Substantives* there are frequently added several *Terminations*, whereby they become *Adjectives*: As,

The Ter- mi- na- tions	{	able	}	Added to the Substan- tives	{	reason	}	make these Aje- ctives	{	reasonable	}
		all				sacrament				sacramental	
		eous				right				righteous	
		full				power				powerful	
		ible				force				forcible	
		ical				angel				angelical	
		ish				child				childish	
		ious				courage				courageous	
		less				end				endless	
		ly				friend				friendly	
		ous				danger				dangerous	
		som				hand				handsom	
		y				dirt				dirty	

When you have written the Character for the *Substantive* (denoting *matter* or *business*) you may place a *Tittle* on the Left Hand of that Character (even with the upper part thereof) which *Tittle* will signify the *Person* or Agent. As [*Law, Lawyer*] in Table 9.

When you have written the Substantive denoting the *Person* (in Character,) then if you place a *Tittle* directly over it, it signifies another Substantive derived from the former, (not concerning the *Person*, but some other thing (as aforesaid) as [*King, Kingdom*][*hand, handsom*] Table 10.

To

To make a Substantive of the Plural Number, you are to write a small down-right Dash or little stroke on the right hand over the forepart of the Character : As [*Laws, Lords*] in Table 9. But if the Termination of any Substantive be expressed by a Tittle, as [*Apprehender*] Table 7. then to make the Plural Number, you must add a small down-right Dash (to the Tittle, which expresses the Termination :) As [*Apprehenders, Apprehensions*] in the said Table.

To express any of the before-mentioned Terminations (when they are added to Primitive Substantives, whereby they become Adjectives) you are to set a Tittle exactly under the middle part of the Character (written for the Primitive Substantive) As [*Law-Lawful*] [*Fear-Fearful*] [*Courage-Courageous*] [*Child-Childish*] [*Peace-Peaceable*] Tables the 9th and 10th.

Note, that sometimes there is a necessity to express both the Terminations [*full*] and [*ly*] (the Adverb) in one and the same Word, to distinguish such a Word from another Word ending with the Terminations [*less* and *ly*.] As to write and distinguish the Word [*lawlessly*] from the Word [*lawfully*], or the like.

In such case, to write or express the Termination [*less*] you must regularly place a Tittle just even with the hinder
D part

part of the *Character* on the Left Hand ; as [*Lawless*] [*Careless*] Table 9. and 10.

But if you write the Word [*Lawlessly*], or the like, you may omit the making of the aforesaid Tittle for [*less*] ; and make only one Tittle for [*ly*], and the Word will be easily read, notwithstanding that omission.

C H A P. IX.

Explains the 11th and 12th Tables.



O divers Primitive *Adjectives* and *Participles* the Syllables [*ness*, *ty*, *ity*] &c. being added, they become *Substantives* ; as [*Good-Goodness*] [*Frail-Frailty*] [*Stupid-Stupidity*] &c.

If you first write the *Primitive Adjective* or *Participle* (in *Character*) and would express the *Comparative Degree*, make a long *Tittle*, or small *down-right Dash* (on the left hand) at the upper part of the *Character* (written for the *Primitive*) as you may see by the words [*Wise-wiser*] [*Happy-Happier*] in Table 11.

A *Tittle* placed exactly over the top of the *Character* (written for the said *Primitive Adjective* or *Participle*) denotes the said

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1900	Jan	1	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	2	11:00	San Francisco	Left for Los Angeles
1900	Jan	3	12:00	Los Angeles	Arrived from San Francisco
1900	Jan	4	13:00	Los Angeles	Left for San Diego
1900	Jan	5	14:00	San Diego	Arrived from Los Angeles
1900	Jan	6	15:00	San Diego	Left for San Francisco
1900	Jan	7	16:00	San Francisco	Arrived from San Diego
1900	Jan	8	17:00	San Francisco	Left for Los Angeles
1900	Jan	9	18:00	Los Angeles	Arrived from San Francisco
1900	Jan	10	19:00	Los Angeles	Left for San Diego
1900	Jan	11	20:00	San Diego	Arrived from Los Angeles
1900	Jan	12	21:00	San Diego	Left for San Francisco
1900	Jan	13	22:00	San Francisco	Arrived from San Diego
1900	Jan	14	23:00	San Francisco	Left for Los Angeles
1900	Jan	15	24:00	Los Angeles	Arrived from San Francisco
1900	Jan	16	25:00	Los Angeles	Left for San Diego
1900	Jan	17	26:00	San Diego	Arrived from Los Angeles
1900	Jan	18	27:00	San Diego	Left for San Francisco
1900	Jan	19	28:00	San Francisco	Arrived from San Diego
1900	Jan	20	29:00	San Francisco	Left for Los Angeles
1900	Jan	21	30:00	Los Angeles	Arrived from San Francisco
1900	Jan	22	31:00	Los Angeles	Left for San Diego
1900	Jan	23	32:00	San Diego	Arrived from Los Angeles
1900	Jan	24	33:00	San Diego	Left for San Francisco
1900	Jan	25	34:00	San Francisco	Arrived from San Diego
1900	Jan	26	35:00	San Francisco	Left for Los Angeles
1900	Jan	27	36:00	Los Angeles	Arrived from San Francisco
1900	Jan	28	37:00	Los Angeles	Left for San Diego
1900	Jan	29	38:00	San Diego	Arrived from Los Angeles
1900	Jan	30	39:00	San Diego	Left for San Francisco
1900	Jan	31	40:00	San Francisco	Arrived from San Diego

II

h	bounty = full	v	vile = ife
h	nes	v	er
h	ly	v	est
h	man	v	any
h	men	v	anous
i	Justify	v	ly
i	cation	l	fat
i	able	i	nes
i	ably	l	foul
i	just-man	h	som
i	men	l	nes
i	er	i	tall
i	est	h	er
h	bold	i	est
h	er	i	nes
h	est	i	man
h	nes	3	good
h	ly	3	beller
h	man et	3	best
v	wise	3	man
v	er	op	happy
v	est	op	nes
v	dom	op	er
v	ly	op	est
v	man	op	man
v	men	op	men

كريم	cruel	كريم	fals ifie
كريم	er(or)more cru ^{el}	كريم	ness
كريم	est(or)most cruel	كريم	tification
كريم	tic	كريم	ied
كريم	ly	كريم	ing
كريم	man	كريم	ifier
كريم	men	كريم	man
كريم	carnal	كريم	men
كريم	itie	كريم	honest
كريم	ly	كريم	er
كريم	man	كريم	most honest
كريم	men	كريم	tie
كريم	holy	كريم	man
كريم	ness	كريم	men
كريم	man	كريم	ripe
كريم	men	كريم	ness
كريم	sober	كريم	en
كريم	ness	كريم	ed
كريم	briety	كريم	ing
كريم	ly	كريم	er
كريم	man	كريم	est
كريم	men	كريم	Strong man
كريم	fullness	كريم	Strength

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 were present at the
 meeting of the
 Board of Directors
 of the
 City of New York
 on the
 1st day of
 January 1864.
 The names are
 given in the
 order in which
 they were called.
 The names of the
 absentees are
 given in the
 order in which
 they were called.
 The names of the
 persons who
 were present at
 the meeting of
 the Board of
 Directors of the
 City of New York
 on the 1st day
 of January 1864.
 The names are
 given in the
 order in which
 they were called.
 The names of the
 absentees are
 given in the
 order in which
 they were called.

said Substantive thence derived, as, [*Bold-Boldness*] [*Tall-Tallness*], &c. in Tables 11. and 12.

If the Monosyllable [*Man*] immediately follow any Primitive Adjective; You are to make a small sidelong Dash or stroke over the fore-part of the Character, (written for the Adjective) mostly towards the right-hand: As, [*Just Man*] [*Bold Man*]. Table 11. And two like Dashes in the place aforesaid to express [*Men*]; as, [*Just Men*] [*Wise Men*] Table 11. But if the Adjective be derivative, (that is, if it end with any of the aforesaid *Terminations*;) then to express [*Man*] you must add a *Tittle* (in the same Line) to that *Tittle* which expresses the Termination; and in that case it will signify [*Man*]: And in stead of that *Tittle* in the same Line, if you place a *Tittle* directly under the former of those two *Tittles*, it will stand for [*Men*]: As, [*Lawless Man-Lawless Men*] [*Careless Man-Careful Men*] Tables the 9th and 10th.

A little *down-right Dash* or Stroke on the Left Hand of any Adjective or Participle (even with the lower part of the Character for the same) signifies the Superlative Degree: As, [*Vile-Vilest* : *Tall-Tallest*.] Table 11.

And a *Tittle* under the fore part signifies the *Adverb* or Syllable [*ly*.]

Thus you see that above Fifty Terminations (consisting of one, two, three, four, and sometimes five Syllables) are all supplied by a single Tittle.

Those that cannot have time to learn the Parts of Speech in *Chap. 4.* may, (for the more easie understanding the foregoing Contractions) perfectly learn all the foregoing Terminations, as they are dispersed in their respective Chapters, and the places assigned to express those *Terminations*. This Method is plain, natural and regular: For that which is first pronounced is first written, and the ends of Words are contracted: And when you hear a Derivative Word spoken, you must write only the Primitive of it; or, at least, so much of the Primitive as is sufficient to distinguish it from other Words, and supply the Termination by a Tittle. As for Example, When you hear any of these words, *viz. Apprehender, Apprehension, Apprehended, &c.* you must write only so much as is sufficient to express their Primitive [*Apprehend*], and place a Tittle over the hinder part of the Primitive, to signifie the Termination or Syllable [*er*], or a Tittle over the middle for [*sion*], or over the fore-part for [*ed*], &c. As is before set forth more at large in the 7, 8 and 9th *Chapt.*

Thus

[illegible]

ζε.	consec=ation	ζε.	compend=ious
ζω	convul=sion	ζζ	.....ly
ι.	commo=ation	εζ	corpor=al
οι	opin=ion	εζ	.....alation
ρι	relig=ion	εζ	Scrip=ture
ρι	.....ious	εζ	.....ral
αι	ignor=ance	ρβ	Arithm=elic
αι	.....ant	ρβ	.....cal
αι	.....ly	αγ	aband=on
αι	.....man	αγ	abrog=ate
γι	dilig=ence	ζα	acommo=dale
γι	.....ent	ζα	accomp=any
νγ	evang=elist	ζα	adjec=ative
νγ	.....elical	ζα	advant=age
ρδ	ornam=ent	ζα	advoc=ate
γι	domin=ion	αγ	apend=ix
ιζ	benedic=ation	ργ	arrog=ant
ιδ	tribul=ation	ζα	attrib=ule
δρ	prosper=ous	εα	alphab=et
δρ	.....ly	ιζ	fac=ation
ζε	comic=al	ιζ	fic=ation
ζζ	commod=ious	ζα	coven=ant
ζζ	.....ly	Cum multis aliis &c	

7c	abjec=t	z	esch=ew	oz	Stron=g
8	abrup=t	z	ascr=ibe	6	thon=g
9	accep=t	z	ackr ^{edg} onbt	ov	smar=m
10	absol=ve	o	alth=ough	4	fros=t
11	accor=d	z	ostr=idg	3	grud=g
12	anoin=t	z	ostl=er	4	trium=p
13	accur=s	h	bankr=up	e	plun=g
14	accoun=t	8	appr=och	6	blas=t
15	advan=ce	z	destr=oy	8	chas=t
16	affab=le	v	bestr=ide	12	frene=h
17	affec=t	h	lespr=inkl	1	blein=.t
18	affir=m	z	abst=ain	of	Sprin=g
19	afflic=t	8	expr=efs	ov	Stinc=k
20	affor=d	8	extr=eam	8	Prin=ce
21	afres=h	1e	bapt=ize	1	blin=d
22	alled=ge	e	carn=al	2	dmind=l
23	almos=t	z	doct=er	6	thimb=le
24	alm=ais		forb=id	1	brun=t
25	ambuf=h	2	desc=end	1	dept=h
26	amen=d	z	confes=s	ov	shril=l
27	amon=g	1	deprefs	4	yate=h
28	coman=d	z	distan=t	10	worf=t
29	comfor=t	8	exal=t	1	wort=h

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

pr
to
pr
th
di
m
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A
m
w
is
T
d

Thus when you see the Primitive [*Ap-prehend*], and a Tittle over the hinder part to signifie [*er*], it can be nothing but *Ap-prehender*. And if the Tittle be placed over the middle of the Primitive, you'l immediately know it signifies one of those Terminations which are assigned to be expressed by it, and so can be no other than [*Ap-prehension*.]

We call those Words Primitives in this Art, of which Words of more Syllables may be made or derived ; and those Words we call Derivatives, which are so made, that is, when any of the aforesaid Syllables or Terminations in *Chap. 7, 8, & 9.* are added to a Word.

C H A P. X.

Explains the 13th and 14th Table.



BUT forasmuch as there be many Primitive Words, (consisting of three, four or more Syllables) and many other long *Words*, which have no Primitives to be reduced to. I will therefore, (according to my first Proposition) bring all Words down to two Syllables :
And

And to that end I shall lay down this general *Rules*, viz. No Word need be written any further than to *distinguish* it from other Words. And because this *Rule* is of greater *use* than can easily be believed (by any at the first *View*) I shall branch it into two or thee Particulars.

First, Almost all Words, (Primitives and others, consisting of more than two Syllables) may be written only with two Syllables, including the first Consonant of the Third Syllable. As, [*Aband*] for [*Abandon*], [*Abrog*] for [*Abrogate*], [*Accomp*] for [*Accompany*] &c. Table 13.

And sometimes in Words of two or three Syllables (if two different Consonants come between two Vowels) the latter Vowel, with the rest of the Word that follows may be omitted. As for Example, write only [*Bapt*] for [*Baptize*], which is sufficient to distinguish it from other words. *Vide* Table 14.

And here will be no coincidence, but what will be easily distinguished; nor any difficulty in reading, (if you do carefully express your Terminations by a Tittle, as is taught before;) or else when we write [*Relig*] it will not be so easily known whether to read [*Religion*] or [*Religious*.] But the Tittle placed above, or under the Character presently determines the Doubt. And so of the rest, Table 13. All

All Words of one or two Syllables (ending with two Consonants) may lose the last Consonant: As, [Stron] for [Strong], [Abjec] for [abject.] Table 14.

But if there happen three Consonants (between two Vowels) in any word of one, two, or three Syllables, the latter Vowel (with all the rest of the word that follows) may be omitted; as, [esch] for [eschew], [ascr] [ascribe], [thimb] for [Thimble.] Table 14.

C H A P. XI.



THOSE Words (that are enumerated in the Fifteenth Table) are (by our Authors Direction) to be written, by applying only double Consonants or Initial Characters, which are to be varied above, in, or under the Line, as you are before directed for the Prepositions, &c.

Symbolical Characters are properly the work of every Practitioner, and therefore words may be collected according to their own Fancies, and written by such Characters as they shall think most expedient.

In the latter part of this 15th Table you have a Specimen of this Art, written by a Youth of about 14 Years of Age, who learned this Art in a Month so perfectly,

ly, that he could write any of the Propositions, or Initial Characters, in a strait Line (without placing them above, in, or under the Line, as aforesaid) and read them distinctly without any difficulty. The Specimen is inserted as follows :

THE Moral Law is the unchangeable Rule of a Christian Mans Adoration of God, the Summary of which is the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments, which was written by the Finger of God upon Tables of Stone, and thundered down from Heaven, who sayd thus, That we should give no Adoration or Worship to any other Deity besides himself; that his Resemblance must not be made by Images; that Veneration must be given to his Holy Name; that the Sanctification of the Seventh-Day Sabbath is to be religiously Solemnized; that we must be obedient to our Parents; that no Murder is to be perpetrated on the Body of a Man; his Chastity, Goods or Reputation is not to be violated; nor so much as coveting any thing unlawfully.

We hope by this time we have given the Diligent Practicer sufficient Instructions to write not only quickly, but *verbatim*, after the Speaker: And we shall forbear to add any thing concerning the Conveniency or Benefit of this Art; but shall leave the Learner to speak the Praise of the Author according to his Merit.

